Instead of prosecuting the Salvaties Army Lieutenant who mutilated those nude statues in the Omaha exposition grounds the exposition managers ought to pay her regular advertising rates.

The steady fall in the price of Spanish bonds threatens destruction of the last fiscal resource of that government. In three months these bonds have declined from 62% to 37, and now are quoted at the lowest price on record. When the credit of Spain began to be called seriously into question and the government was no longer able to float foreign loans it resorted to the Bank of Spain, which since has borne the increasing burden of the national debt.

A street railway company in Cincinnati forbids any employe going on duty within twenty-four hours after eating onions in any form. This is a courtesy to the traveling public that ought to have been adopted long ago. When one thinks of it the wonder grows that there should have been this long delay. Some day, bearing in mind, for instance, the ordinance forbidding spitting in public conveyances, we may become half-civilized and somewhat hap-

A North Carolina hilltop on which a fine house had been built, proved to have such an attraction for lightning that the owner, in fear for his life, moved out at last and let the place go to rulp. A Pittsburg man read the newspaper stories of the "lightninghaunted" hill, meditated a while, finally bought the place for little or nothing, and in less than six weeks located an almost inexhaustible, iron mine. For twelve years it has annually yielded iron enough to pay for the whole plant four times over-which the purchaser probably considers only a reasonable reward for the exercise of the gift which Yankees call "gumption."

The vicissitudes of artistic life are given a vivid and pathetic illustration in the impending separation of the stage careers of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry. These two artists have been so long associated in modern stage productions that the theater-going public of two continents has come to consider the successes of one the success of both. We now hear disquieting rumors of the defection of Irving's public from the former master and idol and in his loosening grip there arises the opportunity for a successful rival to woo the gifted Terry from her allegiance of a lifetime. With the parting of Irving and Terry we will receive fresh demonstration of the fickleness of Dame Fortune's favors. Not even the heights of Parnassus are secure from the corroding touch of a waning popularity.

According to New York newspaper correspondents. Nicola Tesla is on the eve of a new achievement. He has learned a new use for his oscillator, that marvelous electrical instrument with which Mr. Tesla was able to transmit messages without wire or other artificial conductors, years before the same result was achieved by others. He has now discovered that it is just as easy to blow up an enemy's vessel by means of the oscillator as it is to send a message by telephone from one end of the city to the other. The question of distance between the enemy's ship and the oscillator does not enter into consideration at all. The same force that can convey a message that distance will be able, Mr. Tesla thinks, to blow up the biggest battleship that has ever been affloat at an equal distance.

An interesting investigation has been made recently in one of our cities as to the reasons why children of equally good capacity should rank so unevenly in their studies in the schools. Pains were taken to learn from one class of fifty-five pupils enough about their habits out of school to enable judgments to be made. The investigation showed that thirteen boys were permitted to be on the atreets at night as late as half-past nine o'clock. Not one of them ranked as high as thirtleth in the class. Another grade class of fifty-five was tried in the same manner; eight boys were habitually on the streets in the even-Not one of them ranked as high as fortleth in the class. Another class of thirty-five investigated showed that six were allowed the freedom of the streets at night, and every one of them had spent two or three years passing the fourth and fifth grades. One boy of fifteen years of age had spent nine years in getting four and a half years of schooling. Investigation also showed that in these classes examined, eighty-five per cent of the girls remain at home and read good books, and about one-third only of the boys ever read at all.

Our slightly battered friend, the Hon. Valeriano Weyler, rises to announce that Spain must take an offensive course and invade the United States or all is lost. The mere suggestion of a Spanish army of invasion, with Weyler at the head, is enough to give Boston a fresh spasm of apprehension, But the rest of the nation will probably emulate the Spanish ministry, which we are hourly told remains calm in the face of an acute crisis. Weyler is a monumental humbug, and the only invasion we fear is the prolific product of his typewriters.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

'GALLOWS FOR HAMAN" SUNDAY'S SUBJEC

From the Text: "So They Hanged Haman on the Gallows That He Had Prepared for Mordecal"-Esther, Chapter vii. Verse 10.

Here is an Oriental courtier about the most offensive man in Hebrew history, Haman by name. He plotted for the destruction of the Israelitish nation, and I wonder not that in some of the Hebrew synagogues to this day when Haman's name is mentioned the congregation clench their fists and stamp their feet and cry, "Let his name be blotted out!" Haman was prime minister in the magnificent court of Persia. Thoroughly appreciative of the honor conferred, he expects everybody that he passes to be obsequious. Coming in one day at the gate of the palace, the servants drop their heads in honor of his office; but a Hebrew, named Mordecai, gazes upon the passing dignitary without bending his head or taking off his hat. He was a good man and would not have been negligent of the ordinary courtesies of life, but he felt no respect either for Haman or the nation from which he had come. So be could not be hypocritical; and while others made Oriental salaam, getting clear down before this prime minister when he passed, Mordecal, the Hebrew, relaxed not a muscle of his neck, and kept his chin clear up. Because of that affront Haman gets a decree from Ahasuerus, the dastardly king, for the massacre of all the Israelites, and that, of course, will include Mordecal. To make a long story short, through

Queen Esther this whole plot was revealed to her husband, Ahasuerus. One night Ahasuerus, who was afflicted with insomnia, in his sleepless hours calls to his secretary to read him a few passages of Persian history, and so while away the night. In the book read that night to the king an account was given of a conspiracy, from which Mordecai, the Hebrew, had saved the king's life, and for which kindness Mordecal had never received any reward, haman, who had been fixing up a nice gallows to hang Mordecai cn, was walking outside the door of the king's sleeping apartment, and was called in. The king told him that he had just had read to him the account of some one who had saved his, the king's life, and he asked what reward ought to be given to such a one. Selfconceited Haman, supposing that he himself was to get the honor, and not imagining for a moment that the deliverer of the king's life was Mordecai. says: "Why, your majesty ought to make a triumph for him, and put a crown on him, and set him on a splendid horse, high stepping and fullblooded, and then have one of your princes lead the horse through the streets, crying, 'Bow the knee, here comes a man who has saved the king's life!" Then said Ahasucrus in severe tones to Haman: "I know all about your scoundrelism. Now you go out and make a triumph for Mordecai, the Hebrew, whom you hate. Put the best saddle on the finest horse, and you, the prince, hold the stirrup while Mordecat gets on, and then lead his horse through the street. Make haste;"

What a spectacle! A comedy and tragedy at one and the same time. There they go! Mordecal, who had been despised, now starred and robed, in the stirrups. Haman, the chancellor, afoot, holding the prancing rearing. champing stallion. Mordecai bends his neck at last, but it is to look down at the degraded prime minister walking beneath him. Huzzah for Mordecal! Alas for Haman! But what a pity to have the gallows, recently built, entirely wasted! It is fifty cubits high, and built with care. And Haman had erected it for Mordecal, by whose stirrups he now walks as groom. Stranger and more startling than any romance, there go up the steps of the scaffold, side by side, the hangman and Haman, the ex-chan-"So they hanged Haman on cellor. the gallows that he had prepared for

Mordecai." Although so many years have passed since cowardly Ahasuerus reigned, and the beautiful Esther answered to his whims, and Persia perished, yet from the life and death of Haman we may draw living lessons of warning and instruction. And, first, we come to the practical suggestion that, when the heart is wrong, things very insigniticant will destroy our comfort. Who would have thought that a great prime minister, admired and applauded by millions of Persians, would have been so nettled and harassed by anything trivial? What more could the great dignitary have wanted than his charlots and attendants, and palaces and banquets? If affluence of circumstances can make a man contented and happy, surely Haman should have been contented and happy. No; Mordecal's refusal of a bow takes the glitter from the gold, and the richness from the purple and the speed from the chariots. With a heart puffed up with every inflation of vanity and revenge, it was impossible for him to be happy. The silence of Mordecal at the gate was louder than the braying of trumpets in the palace. Thus shall it always be if the heart is not right. Circumstances the most trivial will dis-

turb the spirit. It is not the great calemities of life that create the most worriment. I nave seen men, felled by repeated blows of misfortune, arising from the dust, never desponding. But the most of the disquiet which men suffer is from insignificant causes; as a lion attacked by some beast of prey turns easily around and slays him, yet runs roaring through the forests at the alighting on his brawny neck of a few insects. You meet some great loss to health or sickness, life or death, time

but you think of petty trickeries inflicted upon you, which arouse all your capacity for wrath, and remain in your heart an unbearable annoyance. If you look back upon your life, you will find that the most of the vexations and disturbances of spirit, which you felt, were produced by circumstances that were not worthy of notice. If you want to be happy you must not care for trifles. Do not be too minute in your inspection of the treatment you receive from others. Who cares whether Mordecai bows when you pass, or stands erect and stiff as a cedar? That woodman would not make much clearing in the forest who should stop to bind up every little bruise and scratch he received in the thicket; nor will that man accomplish much for the world or the church who is too watchful and appreciative of petty annoyances. There are multitudes of people in the world constantly harrowed because they pass their lives not in searching out those things which are attractive and deserving, but in spying out with all their powers of vision to see whether they cannot find a Mordecal.

Again, learn a lesson that pride goeth before a fall. Was any man ever so far up as Haman, who tumbled so far down? Yes, on a smaller scale every day the world sees the same thing. Against their very advantages men trip into destruction. When God humbles proud men, it is usually at the moment of their greatest arrogancy. If there be a man in your community greatly puffed up with worldly success, you have but to stand a little while and you will see him come down. You say, I wonder that God allows that man to go on riding over others' heads and making great assumptions of power. There is no wonder about it. Haman has not yet got to the top. Pride is a commander, well plumed and caparisoned, but it leads forth a dark and frowning host. We have the best of authority for saying that "Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a fall." The arrows from the Almighty's quiver are apt to strike a man when on the wing; Goliath shakes his great spear in defiance, but the small stones from the brook Elah make him stagger and fall like an ox under the butcher's bludgeon. He who is down cannot fail. Vessels scudding under hare poles do not feel the force of the storm, but those with all sails set capsize at the gudden descent of the tem-

Again, this oriental tale reminds us of the fact that wrongs we prepare for others return upon ourselves. The gallows that Haman built for Mordecal became the prime minister's strangulation. Robespierre, who sent so many to the guillotine, had his own head chopped off by the horrid instrument. The evil you practice on others will recoil upon your own pate. Slanders come home. Oppressions come home Crucities come home.

You will yet be a lackey walking beside the very charger on which you expected to ride others down. When Charles the First, who had destroyed Strafford, was about to be beheaded, he said. "I basely ratified an unjust sentence, and the similar injustice I am now to undergo is a sensible retribution for the punishment I inflicted on an innocent man." Lord Jeffries, after incareerating many innocent and good people in London Tower, was himself imprisoned in the same place, where the shades of those whom he had maltreated seemed to haunt him, so that he kept crying to his attendants them off, gentlemen, for God's sake keep them off!" The chickens had come home to roost. The body of Bradshaw, the English judge, who had been ruthless and cruel in his decisions, was taken from his splendid tomb in Westminster Abbey and at Tyburn hung on a gallows from morning until night in the presence of jeering multitudes. Haman's gallows came a little late, but it came. Opportunities fly in a straight line, and just touch us as they pass from eternity to enternity, but the wrongs we do others fly in a circle, and however the circle may widen out, they are sure to come back to the point from which they started.

There are guns that kick! Furthermore, let the story of Haman teach us how quickly turns the wheel of fortune. One day, excepting the king, Haman was the mightiest man in Persia; but the next day, a lackey. So we go up, and so we come down. You seldom find any man twenty years in the same circumstances Of those who, in political life twenty years ago, were the most prominent, how few remain in conspicuity! Political parties make certain men do their hard work, and then, after using them as hacks, turn them out on the commons to die. Every four years there is a complete revolution, and about five thousand men who ought certainly to be the next president are shamefully disappointed; while some, who this day are obscure and povertystricken, will ride upon the shoulders of the people, and take their turn at admiration and the spoils of office. Oh, how quickly the wheel turns! Ballot boxes are the steps on which men come down as often as they go up. Of those who were long ago successful in the accumulation of property, how few have not met with reverses! while many of those who then were straitened in circumstances now hold the bonds and the bank-keys of the nation. Of all fickle things in the world, fortune is the most fickle. Every day she changes her mind, and woe to the man who puts any confidence in what she promises or proposes! She cheers when you go up, and she laughs when you come down. Oh, trust not a moment your heart's affections to this changeful world! Anchor your soul in God. From Christ's companionship gather your satisfaction. Then, come sorrow or gladness, success or defeat, riches or poverty, honor or disgrace,

business with comparative composure; or eternity, all are yours, and ye are Christ's and Christ's is God's.

Again this Haman's history shows us that outward possessions and circumstances cannot make a man happy. While yet fully vested in authority and the chief adviser of the Persian monarch, and everything that equipage and pomp and splendor of residence could do were his, he is an object lesson of wretchedness. There are today more aching sorrows under crowns of royalty than under the ragged caps of the houseless. Much of the world's affluence and gaiety is only misery in colors. Many a woman seated in the street at her apple-stand is happier than the great bankers. The mountains of worldly honor are covered with perpetual snow. Tamerlane conquered half the world, but could not subdue his own fears. Ahab goes to bed, sick, because Naboth will not sell him his vineyard. Herod is in agony because a little child is born in Bethlehem. Great Felix down trembles because a poor minister will preach righteousness, temperance and judgment to come. From the time of Louis the Twelfth to Louis the Eighteenth was there a straw-bottomed chair in France that did not sit more solidly than the great throne on which the French kings reigned?

In olden time the man who was to recelve the honors of knighthood was required to spend the previous night fully armed, and with shield and lance to walk up and down among the tombs of the dead. Through all the hours of that night his steady step was heard, and, when morning dawned, amid grand parade and the sound of cornets the honors of knighthood were bestowed. Thus it shall be with the good man's soul in the night before heaven. Fully armed with shield and sword and helmet, he shall watch and wait until the darkness fly and the morning break, and amid the sound of celestial harpings the soul shall take the honors of heaven amid the innumerable throng with robes snowy white streaming over seas of sapphire.

Mordecal will only have to wait for his day of triumph. It took all the preceding trials to make a proper background for his after-successes. The scaffold built for him makes all the more imposing and picturesque the horse into whose long white mane he twisted his fingers at the mounting. You want at least two misfortunes hard as flint, to strike fire. Heavy and long-continued snows in the winter are signs of good crops next summer. So, many have yielded wonderful harvests of benevolence and energy because they were for a long while snowed under. We must have a good many hard falls before we learn to walk straight. It is on the black anvil of trouble that men hammer out their fortunes. Sorrows take up men on their shoulders and enthrone them. Tonics are nearly always bitter. Men, like fruit-trees, are barren, unless trimmed with sharp knives. They are like wheat-all the better for the flailing. It required the prison darkness and chill to make John Bunyan dream, It took Delaware ice and cold feet at Valley Forge, and the whiz of bullets, to make a Washington. Paul, when he climbed up on the beach at Melita, shivering in his wet clothes, was more of a Christian than when the ship struck the breakers. Prescott, the historian, saw better without his eyes than he could ever have seen with them. Mordecal, despised at the gate, is only predecessor of Mordecal, grandly mounted,

Late Suppers The old notion to which hygienists

and many other people have clung so tenaclously for years, that late suppers are harmful, has received a rather violent upset by means of an article published in a foreign paper, and very much quoted throughout the extent of civilized newspaperdom. The writer says that there are very many persons who are thin and weak, languid and sometimes dull who are thus hecause they do not eat at night when they very much desire it. It is a physiological fact that no matter what we are about or what state we may be in. there is a continual consumption of vitality and a waste of tissues going on in the body. One eats an ordinary supper or dinner at the usual hour. From one and a half to three hours may be consumed in digesting it, then nature cries for more material to work on. If a baby does not get its regular rations at night it cries lustily, is restless and nothing will appease its clamor. Sometimes animals will not go to sleep or become quiet until they are fed. Nervous horses will paw and prance the night through if they feel the cravings of hunger. It must be taken into consideration that the quantity of food consumed is not above the normal. If one eats very heartily at dinner, consuming a large amount of food that digests slowly, the sensation of hunger may be a morbid craving or a form of indigestion. But light eaters owe it to themselves to satisfy the demands of their appetites completely before retiring. Simple food may be taken, but this is not alwas desired. The question, What is simple food? is a very broad one. The actual definition of the term simplicity as applied to food may be widely at variance with popular theories on that subject,

Typewriter Telegraph. The Pennsylvania railroad officials are experimenting with a machine which is a combination of a telegraph instrument and a typewriter. It has a keyboard similar to the Remington typewriter. A knowledge of telegraphy is unnecessary to operate it. When the key is touched at one end of the line it prints the letter touched on the paper in the machine at the other end. It is known as the tele-type,

An enemy knocks a man down, then a friend proceeds to kick him.

GYPSIES IN EUROPE.

Are Increasing and Many Are

Permanently Located. New York Sun: It has been popularly supposed that the gypsies of Europe, like the Indians of North America. were becoming an extinct race, and the conditions of their existence are not such as would seem to assure longevity. But a recently published official report of the English government shows that the number of gypsies in England, so far from declining, is actually on the increase, and the same is true of some other European countries from which figures are at hand. By an authentic computation made

recently, there are 35,000 gypsies in

Great Britain, 7,000 more than at the

time of the last previous enumeration, though, perhaps, that may have been somewhat imperfect. There are in the whole of Europe nearly 750,000 gypsies, the figures being: Great Britain, 35,000; Spain, 40,000; Russia, 25,000; Germany, 45,000; and Austria, Turkey and the Balkan countries, 200,000 each. Gypsies, who are known as Zingari in Italy, Gitanos in Spain, Ziguener in Germany, Cziganyok in Hungary, Tzgani in Slavic countries, Tchinganch in Turkey, and Bohemians in France, are considered to be of Asiatic origin, though the name "gypsies" is generally acknowledged to be a corruption of the word Egyptian, and in Scotland a gypsy is called an Egyptian, as readers of the "Little Minister" are aware. In the United States there are few gypsies, for the reason, perhaps, that they meet with great competition in the pursuits which the European countries furnish them with their chief revenue, fortune telling, divination and scothsaying. In Europe, though it is popularly supposed that they are mere wanderers, the Pariahs of civilization, driven from place to place, as popular sentiment may dictate, the fact is that many of the gypsies are permanently located in towns of their own, maintaining stable administration and prospering to a considerable extent. This is especially true in the districts of or near the lower Danube, and the gipsy population of Transvivania in Hungary, is not only large, but quite influential. Hungarian gypsies have long been known everywhere on account of their appreciation of music, and gypsy bands have visited the United States from time to time and with equally good success. The aptitude of gypsies in acquiring a knowledge of music has already been marked, and Franz Liszt has borne testimony to this quality by saying: "Indifferent to the minute and complicated passlons by which mankind is swayed, callous to the panting, grasping effects of such microscopic and supercultured vices as vanity, ambition, intrigue and avarice, the gypsy only comprehends the simplest requirements of a primitive nature. Music, dancing, drinking and love, diversified by a childish and humorous delight in petty thieving and cheating, constitute his whole repertoire of passions, beyond whose limited horizon he does not care to look." The gypsies of England are found chiefly in the northern countries.

Mystery of Diamond Combustion.

No one can tell where the diamond goes to in combustion. Burn it and it leaves no ash. The flame is exterior, like that of a cork, and when it has blazed itself out there remains not even so much as would dust the antennae of a butterfly,

Not Entirely Dry.

Possible renter (from the city, examining suburban cottage)-is the cellar a dry one? Mr. Isolate (of Lonelyville, evasively)-W-ell, there may be a couple of bottles of beer in it.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

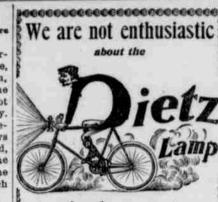
The claim of a preferential lien on the assets of an insolvent stockholder of an insolvent national bank for the payment of his obligation as stockholder, under United States statutes, section 5152, is denied in re Beard (Wyo.). 38 L. R. A. 860, as against other creditors of the stockholder and the same is held true as to the liability of his estate after the stockholder's death.

The loss of a draft in the mails curing transmission to a correspondent for presentment is held, in Bank of Gilby vs. Farnsworth (N. D.), 38 L. R. A. 843, to discharge the drawer from liability, where the payee who sent it failed for nearly six months to declare the loss, although having in its possession a report from the correspondent disclosing the fact that it had not been received.

Adverse possession of coal under the surface is held, in Delaware and Hudson Coal company vs. Hughes (Pa.). 38 L. R. A. 826, not to be established by such possession of the surface of the land for a time sufficient to give title, where the party in possession has actual notice that a third person has purchased the coal and is using the vein as part of his mine which includes a larger tract.

A dangerous defect consisting of a large opening between an elevator and the outer wall on leased premises, which causes the death of a person delivering goods to a tenant, is held, in Henson vs. Beckwith (R. I.), 38 L. R. A. 716, not sufficient to make the lessor liable, when he is not in possession or control of the elevator well and the tenant has covenanted to keep the building in repair.

The addition of the word "trustee" to the name of the payee of a note is held, in Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Looney (Tenn.), 38 L. R. A. 837. ineffectual to defeat the negotiability of the note if inquiry would have shown that the word was merely descriptive and that the note was given to be turned over to him, as was done. It is also held that the addition of the word "trustee" to his name when indorsing the note does not affect his liability as such indorser.



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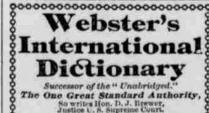
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